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Gazette of the United States.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1790.

[Whole No. 126.]

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY to the
PEOPLE of FRANCE.

FEBRUARY 11th, 1790.

DURING the progress of their labors, the National Assembly receives from all quarters the congratulation of the provinces, cities, and communities, the testimonies of the public joy, the acclamations of gratitude; but it likewise hears the murmurs, the clamors of those who feel hurt or afflicted at the measures taken against numberless abuses, interests and prejudices. While engaged in providing for the happiness of all, it concerns itself with the misfortunes of individuals—it pardons prejudice—spite and injustice—but it considers it as a duty, to guard you against the influences of calumny, and to destroy the vain terrors with which you are attempted to be surprised. What measures have not been taken to mislead you—to shake your confidence?—Some pretend to be ignorant, and ask what good has the National Assembly done? We will remind you. Difficulties have been thrown in the way of what has been done, which we will answer.—Doubts have been circulated, uneasiness has been excited respecting what will be done. We are going to inform you.

What has the Assembly done? It has traced with a firm hand, in the midst of storms, the principles of a Constitution, which secures liberty forever. The rights of man were forgotten—insulted for ages.—They have been re-established, in favor of humanity, by that declaration which will forever be the signal to rally against oppression, and the law of the legislators themselves. The nation had lost the right of decreeing both laws and imposts—This right has been restored to it—and the true principles of the Monarchy, the inviolability of the august Chief of the nation, and the inheritance of the throne in a family, so dear to every Frenchman, have been, at the same time consecrated. We only had the *States General*.—You now have a *National Assembly*, which cannot be ravished from you. Orders, divided by necessity, and subject to ancient pretensions, heretofore dictated decrees, and could restrain the springs of the national will—These orders exist no longer—every thing has disappeared before the honorable distinction of citizen.

Every one having become a citizen, it was necessary to have citizens for your defenders—and at the first signal we have seen the *National Guard* assembled by patriotism, and commanded by honor, every where maintains or restores order, and watches with indefatigable zeal over the security of each, for the interest of the whole.

Innumerable privileges, irreconcilable enemies to the public good, composed the whole of our public rights: They are destroyed, and at the voice of your Assembly, the Province most jealous of theirs, have applauded their fall—they have perceived themselves enriched by their loss—a vexatious feudal system, so powerful even in its latest ruins, spread over all France. You were subjected in the Provinces, to the regimen of an unquiet administration, from which you have been relieved—arbitrary orders, which encroached on the liberty of the citizens are annihilated.

You wished for a complete organization of the municipalities: This has just been given to you, and the creation of all these bodies, framed by your suffrages, presents at this moment, a most striking spectacle throughout France. The National Assembly has, at the same time, consummated the work of a new division of the kingdom, which alone can efface the last traces of ancient prejudices—substitute the true love of our country in the place of the selfish love of a Province—lay the foundation of a good representation, and fix at the same time the rights of each man, and of each Canton, in proportion as they are connected with the public—a difficult problem, the solution of which has remained unknown till our days.

For a long while you have wished for the abolition of the venality of the Magistracy: It has been pronounced. You experienced the want of a reform, at least of a provisional one, of the principal faults of the criminal code: It has been decreed, until a general reform can be adopted.—Complaints, demands, and claims have been addressed to us from all quarters of the kingdom—which we have satisfied as far as it was in our power. The multitude of public engagements terrified us: We have consecrated the principles, on that faith which is due to them. You feared the

power of the Ministers: We have imposed a law on them, securing their responsibility. The impost of the *Gabelle* was odious to you: We have mitigated it in the first instance, and have promised to do it away entirely—for it is not enough, that imposts are indispensably necessary for the public exigencies—they ought also to be justifiable on account of their equality, their wisdom and their mildness. Immoderate pensions, frequently lavished without the knowledge of your King, ravished from you the fruits of your labors. We have in the first instance considered them with an eye of severity, and we are about comprehending them within the limits of strict justice. In short the finances required immense reformation—seconded by the Minister who has obtained your confidence, we have labored at them without cessation, and you will soon enjoy the benefit.—
(To be continued.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.—No. XII.

*Order is Heaven's first law—and this confess'd,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest:
More rich, more wise—But who infers from hence,
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.*

THE world is sensible of the necessity of supporting their favourites under the first onsets of misfortune—lest the fall should be dreadful and irrecoverable—for according to the great Master of Nature,

*'Tis certain greatness, once fallen out with fortune,
Must fall out with men too: What the decline'd is
He shall as soon read in the eyes of others,
As feel in his own fall: For men, like butterflies,
Shew not their mealy wings but to the summer;
And not a man for being singly man,
Hath any honor; but's honor'd for those honors
That are without him, as place, riches, favor,
Prizes of accident as oft as merit.*

Mankind are so sensible of these things, that by a kind of instinct or intuition, they generally follow the advice of the same author.

*Take the infant way
For honor travels in a straight no narrow
Where one but goes abreast: Keep then the path,
For Emulation hath a thousand lons,
That one by one pursue; if you give way,
Or hedge aside from the direct forth-right,
Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,
And leave you hindmost;
Or like a gallant horse, fall'n in first rank,
Lie there for pavement to the abject rear,
O'er-run and trampled on.*

The inference from all the contemplations and experiments which have been made, by all nations, upon these dispositions to imitation, emulation, and rivalry, is expressed by the same great teacher of morality and politics.

*Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask.
The Heavens themselves, the Planets and this center,
Observe degree, priority and place,
In stature, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order:
And therefore is the glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and sphe'd
Amidst the others; whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil,
And posts, like the commandment of a King
Sans check, to good and bad; but when the planets
In evil mixture, to disorder wander,
What plagues and what portents! what mutiny!
What raging of the sea! Shaking of earth!
Commotion in the winds! frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate,
The unity and married calm of states,
Quite from their fixure? O, when degree is shak'd,
Which is the ladder to all high designs,
The enterprise is sick! how could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
The primogeniture and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, crowns, sceptres, laurels,
But by degree, stand in authentic place?
Take but degree away; untune that string
And hark! what discord follows! each thing meets
In meer oppugnancy: the bounded waters
Should lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop, of all this solid globe:
Strength should be lord of imbecility,
And the rude son should strike his father dead:
Force should be right; or rather right and wrong
Should lose their names, and so should justice too.
Then every thing includes itself in power,
Power into will, will into appetite;
And appetite an universal wolf,
Must make per force an universal prey,
And last eat up himself.
This chaos, when degree is suffocate
Follows the choking.*

*The General's disdain'd.
By him one step below: he by the next;
That next by him beneath: so every step
Exempl'd by the first pace, that is sick
Of his superior, grows to an envious fever
Of pale and bloodless emulation.
Troy in our weakness stands, not in her strength.
Molt wisely hath Ulysses here discovered
The Fever, whereof all our power is sick.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. GERRY's motion on the assumption of the State debts, which was inserted in this paper of the 26th, under consideration

(MR. BOUDINOT'S SPEECH CONCLUDED.)

THERE is no connection between my debt against the person who may become my security to another, and the creditor to whom I owe a debt of my own contracting—Suppose in common dealing A. owes B. 100l. but being unable to pay, gives C. (who owes him money) as his security to B.—Before the debt is paid, C. the security becomes insolvent, and A. retrieves his affairs and is able to pay—would any man think A. in his senses, to refuse payment to B. because C. was unable to pay the debt due to him? But if C. had paid the money to B. then the debt was changed and C. would have a right to charge it against the debt he owed to A. So, whenever the State has discharged a debt owing by Congress, to the individual citizen, and has the evidence of it in her treasury, such State has no right to demand a repayment, 'til, by the settlement of her accounts with the United States, it shall appear, that a balance is due to her. This is every day's practice between man and man. But both the equity and policy of this measure have been denied. As to the first, let it be asked, are the facts above set forth true, "that the debt was originally that of the United States, and that the creditor has never received any satisfaction for it?" If so, where is the justice or equity of making a discrimination among our creditors? Can any man assign a reason, why debts of the same nature, under the same contract and for the same services, should be rejected and treated as of no force, merely because they have been settled and vouched by different officers, under the same authority. What will the veteran soldier and the respectable militiaman, who, under every discouragement fought your battles, and risked their lives for your preservation. What will the patriot farmer, who furnished you with supplies in the day of darkness and distress—What will the citizen, from whom you forced, perhaps that on which he depended for the support of his family, at the point of the bayonet bay, when they are told, that after waiting ten years in vain for their just due, that it is now inequitable to pay their demand, because it was settled by the State government, agreeably to the directions of Congress. There must be the greatest equity in appropriating that treasure, supplied by the union at large, to the payment of those debts contracted for their common defence. A last argument I shall offer to shew the equity of this measure is, that we are in possession of the very means from which alone the States could pay these debts, if their obligation to it was ever so clear.

I now come to the policy of the measure.—As in private life, so in every government, I am fully satisfied, that honesty will ever be found to be the best policy.

The policy of this measure arises from numberless sources.—It is supporting the public faith.—As our present conduct shall be, so will be the conduct of others towards us, whenever we shall need further loans for public service.—A few hundred dollars saved now, may hereafter cost us more thousands.—Our conduct on this occasion will be narrowly watched, and not forgotten in many years.—Good policy requires one uniform rule of paying our public debt, as well as the like uniformity in the arrangement and collection of the public revenue.—Another source of the policy of this measure arises from the propriety of suppressing all temptations to unnecessary party zeal and collision of opposite interests among the citizens of the same government. Let gentlemen consider the operation of a contrary measure.—Will the citizens of individual States see with complacency the produce of so heavy an impost, expended in partial payments of the debts of the general government, while their demands, funded in the strictest justice, are wholly disregarded by those who are bound to do equal justice to every citizen. It should not be forgotten, that the collection of a revenue in such a country as ours, depends greatly upon opinion. If, by our public measures, we once make it reputable to defraud the revenue, it will be out of the power of all our regulations and penalties to secure its due collection. At present there is a universal prejudice in your favor. The patriotism of your citizens is a greater security than your utmost force. They think that the government is in their own hands.—That they are truly represented here, and that their contributions, are faithfully applied to their best interests. Cherish this spirit, by the most impartial justice and equal dealings to every citizen.—If once it becomes a habit to depart from the path of virtue, it will be more than difficult to tread back those steps again. It is policy, to prevent by this means, one State from preying on the necessities of another, by which jealousy, feuds and animosities, so dangerous to every government, are often promoted. Altho' I am in general averse from bringing into view on general questions, the local circumstances of a particular State, yet in the present case, I beg leave to hold up the circumstance of the State from which I have the honor of coming, because I am best acquainted with her real situation. It is well known to this committee, that in the beginning of the war, she was deprived of many of her citizens, who went off to the enemy. She presented her whole sea coast as a frontier to the British troops.—She was invaded every few months, for several years of the war.—Her militia was almost continually in the field.—Her towns were deserted.—Her houses were burned.—Her property plundered, and her faithful citizens carried into captivity.—For several years, both the British and American armies were the greatest part of the year within her borders.—As if these evils were not sufficient, at the end of the war, an impost, for State purposes, was established by the two adjoining States, from whom she was obliged to receive all her imports, whereby she was bled at every pore. During this whole time, the requisitions of Congress were made on her, without any allowance for her peculiar circumstances, the other States had shared a milder fate. As far as it was in her power, she complied faithfully with them—and in addition to her exertions, she has relieved the distresses of her citizens, by paying the interest due to them from the government, without respect to the species of debt. In this manner, she has struggled with difficulty, under an oppressive burthen, 'til the period arrived, which she thought, promised an alleviation to her distresses.

The ability of the new government, she fondly hoped would have eased the burthen, and calmed the minds of her citizens, who were daily leaving the State to find a happier climate to the northward and the westward, where heavy taxation would not reach them. I hold up these circumstances of an individual State, to shew that she cannot go much further; every citizen she looses, leaves the incumbrance the greater on those who remain behind. At this moment, sir, in one township of that State, there are between 2 and 300 executions out for the arrears of taxes. Is it not

policy then and the best of policy to equalize the burdens of so arduous a struggle as was brought upon us by this late war, and prevent a filter State from sinking after getting through so far?—Is there any reason that after exerting herself to the utmost, and aiding you in the day of distress, that now you are in possession of the resources of the country, and she is deprived of the only means she had of helping herself (I mean by her paper money) that she should still be left to struggle on without relief?—But, sir, if you refuse this measure and do not reassume these debts, it is not contemplated by any one, to embrace the excise, but to leave that to the individual States. What then must be the situation of New-Jersey, if New-York and Pennsylvania should establish a general excise for the payment of their particular citizens? Would not New-Jersey pay her full proportion, as she did formerly under their imposts? It never can be consistent with good policy, thus to leave your citizens to such different measures of public justice.

The last evidence of the policy of this measure arises from the impossibility of otherwise funding the domestic debt with certainty, while the States are necessitated to claim particular sources of revenue. This must produce a clashing of jurisdiction, and a continual jarring of interests.

I should now close my argument sir, was it not for an objection which I confess when I first heard it, struck me with some conviction, but on a closer examination, I found not to bear a scrutiny. It was, that if the measure could be carried by a very small majority, it would be highly impolitic, because if a right measure and now rejected, it could easily be adopted hereafter; but if a wrong measure and now adopted, it could not easily be remedied when the evil was acknowledged.

Sir, if the debt is a just one against the United States, and we are able to pay it, I cannot admit the idea of a longer refusal—the delay of justice is a denial of justice—what would be the consequence of paying this debt and afterwards being convinced of the injustice of it? You would charge it to the individual State, and the only loss would be the interest of the interest you might pay—But, sir, if you refuse it and find you are wrong, you are doing an act of palpable injustice by which you may ruin thousands of your citizens and depopulate your States by driving the most valuable of them to seek an asylum in the wilds of the Ohio and Lake Erie. It will be a very insufficient excuse to our suffering host of creditors, that from local principles and private motives, there could only be obtained a small majority to do them justice, and if we were wrong in the refusal, we could set all right when we were convinced of it. I believe this will scarcely justify us in our own eyes. But will not this delay impede the operation of the general system—and if this once takes place, who can foresee where it will end. An attempt to do justice, can do us no essential injury even if we should be wrong, but a refusal in our present circumstances may raise a spirit, that cannot easily be laid.

Although the question, sir, before you is on the assumption of the State debts, so called for sake of distinction, yet as an objection had been made in the House yesterday, and an endeavor used to separate this part of the domestic debt from that which is founded on certificates given by the immediate officers of Congress, supposing this to be a subject essentially different from the one referred to the committee, I thought it my duty to shew that having been contracted by the United States in Congress assembled, for the general defence of the union, there remained no foundation in reason or justice for the objection, although the settlements of the accounts, and the balances due, were certified by the individual States. And I think that it must as clearly appear that no solid reason can be assigned, why the individual States should not now be delivered from the burthen of them, since you have delivered her from the means of payment.

These arguments address themselves to the understanding and the judgment.—It is under their impression, and from a thorough conviction of their force and propriety under every view of the subject, that I have heretofore and shall still give my vote for the reassumption of these debts, and of course, in favor of the amendment now before the committee.

THE TABLET.—No. CXXVI.

(CONTINUATION.)

"In a general way, it may be presumed a legislator promotes the public good, by attending to the immediate interest of his constituents."

NO man should be reproached for feeling local attachments, or for suffering his mind to indulge a partiality for his friends and acquaintance. This not only corresponds with the impulses of nature, but may be compatible with the general welfare of the community. It is very certain, if every person takes care of the people of his own district, no portion of inhabitants will be neglected. There will however exist some difficulty in carrying this principle into effect, even where it is just; and there are likewise cases which may be deemed exceptions to it.

If every legislator look to the immediate interest of the district he represents, it may be said, that the general interest will be effectually ascertained and promoted. The majority should and will prevail, and the common welfare will be embraced as perfectly, as though each man were actuated by the most sublime sentiments of benevolence. It amounts to the same thing. The utmost purity of intention, and the warmest glow of generosity could not more than recommend and pursue the major interests of the community; and this will be done by acting upon the principle now under discussion. The difficulty, to which I have before alluded, consists not so much in the partiality a legislator feels for his particular constituents, as in his not being able to determine the best manner of promoting their interest. If he consults their opinion, it may prove a very different thing from their welfare. The circumstances of a people often change sooner than their sentiments; and the reason, upon which old habits were originally formed, may be removed while the habits themselves retain their force. From this I infer that though a legislator may attend to the particular interest of his district, he may sometimes be compelled to act contrary to their notions and wishes. Besides it often happens, that a law is enacted upon some new occasion, about which the public mind has never exercised itself. In all such cases the legislator can have no reference to any opinion previously established among the people.

But there may be cases where a representative may act contrary to the direct interest of his district, knowingly, and wittingly. A certain part of the community may stand in need of legislative aids

or grants, which will be attended with much more advantage to it, than will balance the inconvenience sustained by the other parts of the community. To encourage and protect new settlements, or new arts and manufactures may not apportion the benefits equally among all classes of inhabitants in any country; but a legislator may still suppose himself justifiable in distributing the favors of government, in a partial manner, on important and special occasions.

There is still another point of light in which the subject of public opinion may be viewed.—When a law is passed, if it meets with the general concurrence of the public, it may be deemed an evidence that it is founded in propriety, and will be attended with utility. The public opinion should therefore be exercised upon a measure after it is put into operation, rather than while it is in contemplation. It can try and prove the law better than it can direct its origin or passage.

(To be continued.)



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for giving effect to an Act, intituled, "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," within the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled, "An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," shall have the like force and effect within the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, as elsewhere within the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the said State shall be one district, to be called Rhode-Island district: And there shall be a district court therein, to consist of one Judge, who shall reside in the district, and be called a district Judge, and shall hold annually four sessions; the first to commence on the first Monday in August next, and the other three sessions progressively, on the like Monday of every third calendar month afterwards. The said district Court shall be held alternately at the towns of Newport and Providence, beginning at the first.

And be it further enacted, That the said district shall be, and the same is hereby annexed to the Eastern circuit: And there shall be held annually in the said district, two circuit courts; the first session of the circuit court shall commence on the fourth day of December next, the second session on the fourth day of June next, and the subsequent sessions on the like days of every December and June afterwards, except when any of the days shall happen on a Sunday, and then the session shall commence on the day following: And the sessions of the said circuit courts shall be held alternately at the said towns of Newport and Providence, beginning at the last.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district, the yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, to commence from his appointment, and to be paid at the Treasury of the United States in quarterly payments.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States.

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, JUNE THE TWENTY THIRD, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

VIENNA, April 7.

HIS Majesty went in state yesterday, attended by the whole body of the Provincial Assembly of Lower Austria, to the Cathedral church, and, at his return to the Palace he received, with great solemnity, the homage of the states, and their oath of allegiance, which was pronounced aloud by the whole assembly. His Majesty, in return, expressed his firm resolution to unite in his future government the principles of impartial justice with the sentiments of paternal affection and to maintain the States in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

L I E G E, April 27.

The whole nation is at present under arms, in defence of its liberty. Part of the Patriotic Army commanded by the Chevalier de Domeel, General in chief, began its march this day, in order to defend the frontier on the side of Stockem and Mefeyck, where some foreign troops are cantoned with hostile intentions. The corps of patriotic guards, the municipal regiment, the first regiment in the pay of the States, and the companies of the citizens of the capital, and a number of Bailiwicks, have been voluntarily joined in their route by the inhabitants of the town and open country, who will all arm in their common defence. Yesterday evening the corps of Chasseurs set off, the artillery will follow to-morrow, and the new troops will repair successively to the rendezvous appointed by the commanders. The French Montois arrived here last night, to the number of 3000, and wish to march immediately. The religious houses also give

proofs of their patriotism by lodging and entertaining these defenders of their property and liberty in the best manner they can.

HAMBURG, March 2.

By an authentic statement from Copenhagen, it appears the Danish army now consists of 52 squadrons of cavalry and 80 battalions of infantry, forming in the whole 85077 effective men, of which 11,658 infantry and 520 horse are for the garrisons, and the others ordered to be kept readiness to march.

PARIS, April 14.

The new Church for the Calvinists, at Strasburg (the first they were permitted to build in that city) was lately consecrated with great solemnity. The new Mayor, the Magistrates, the officers of the garrison, and the clergy of the three different persuasions, Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, preceded and followed by the National Guards, went in procession to assist at the ceremony—after having sung the *Te Deum* at the Catholic Church, they proceeded thence to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Protestant Clergy.—The occasional sermon was preached by one of their body, whose powers of eloquence and reasoning were so oppressive, that, at the same moment, as if actuated by one soul, the clergy and magistrates of the different sects arose and mutually embraced; the rest of the congregation followed their example, and audibly exchanged vows of never ending fraternal amity.—It was a scene which superior beings might view with delight—it was the triumph of true religion, enlightened reason and humanity, over prejudice, ignorance and error. Every eye glistened with the tear of sensibility, and every heart ratified the bond of permanent union.

LONDON, April 2.

THE present situation of the King of Bohemia is truly deplorable. He has lost, forever, the Provinces of Austrian Flanders; and they were understood to contain three millions of inhabitants, loyal, industrious, and possessing more ready money than all the rest of his subjects put together.

He has, indeed, acquired a large increase of territory on the Turkish frontiers; but this cost Joseph an enormous expence, and the lives of at least 15,000 men.

His finances are far exhausted.—Even at the close of the dispute about the Bavarian succession, the credit of Maria Theresa, was at its last gasp.

We must not likewise forget that the King of Prussia is at the head of by far the best land army in the world—that he will be supported by the Elector of Saxony, and that he will not now be (as his great predecessor formerly was) entangled with a French army, or any army of the Empire.

The immortal Frederick affirmed, that he lost the battle of Colin by the blunder of Maunstein, a general officer. Had he gained it, the destruction of the house of Austria was regarded as the certain consequence.

But the dismemberment of Flanders—the Turkish war—the ruined state of the Austrian treasury—the disaffection of the elector of Saxony—and the prodigious augmentation of the power of the King of Prussia—form at present a combination of the most inauspicious circumstances; and it will be no matter of surprize, if in a few months the kingdom of Bohemia happens to change its master.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, March 1.

"Our King has prohibited the insertion of any articles respecting the French revolution in our newspapers; the preamble to this prohibition gives as a reason, that 'His Majesty owes this mark of respect to his brother of France, as such accounts are generally exaggerated and ill-founded.' No person here however, has any idea that the King of France ever hinted at a wish to prohibit, what he cannot prohibit in his own kingdom.

The King of Naples entertained some time ago the Margrave of Anspach Bareith, the Duchess of Saxe-Weymar, and the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, with a wild boat hunt, at Caferta, in which upwards of 120 of those animals were killed.

A public school has been lately instituted at Calcutta by the Rev. Dr. Mackinnon, who lost his military chaplaincy some time ago, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments; as nothing was more wanted in those parts, the people are likely to derive great public advantage from a private evil.

Mr. JONATHAN HARTOP, an extraordinary instance of longevity, is still living at Aldborough, in Yorkshire. He is now 137 years old, being born in 1653, and perfectly remembers the great fire of London, in 1666.

It appears to be a prevalent idea among the best informed people, that the court of Spain, dreading an insurrection on the principles which have stirred up the rebellion in France, has thought it prudent to divert the attention of her people from that purpose by a war with Great-Britain—the only generous enemy on whom she could rely, when peace was proclaimed, for a just restitution of what might be taken from her.

The Netherlands are in the greatest confusion every where; the imprisonment of General Van der Merck has caused more tumult and discontent than can be imagined; the majority of the provinces of Flanders have declared, that if the General is not delivered up to them in a little time, they will proceed to Antwerp, and release him by force of arms.

How far the Prussian army has been increased under the present King, is not exactly known, but the world will soon be in possession of the fact, and probably be much surprised.

15. The depredations committed on Monday night at the masquerade, within the theatre, as well as out of doors, disgraced even the idea of magistracy, or any pretensions of civil police. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales observed a mask, with the external appearance of a gentleman, snatch a diamond pin, which proved to be of 60 guineas value, from a gentleman's breast. His Highness immediately gave the alarm, and one of Sir Sampson Wright's men was called in; but in the mean time the robber had made his escape. At the door of the theatre a gang of at least 50 thieves attended, and publicly assailed the passengers with the most horrid violence; one party surrounded and clapped their prey in their arms, whilst the rest stripped them of their money and even their buckles; and, not contented with this, they ripped their clothes, and left them almost naked in the streets.

Mons. Bailli the celebrated Mayor of Paris, is not merely a patriot and politician. He is also a man of learning and science, and has wrote an essay on a very dark subject, the antiquity of the Indian astronomy. He has however lately laid these speculations on the shelf, in order to assist his countrymen in founding the basis of their constitutions and liberties. A book being lately presented to him on the same subject with his essay, requesting his opinion, he replied, that he was at present too much engaged with the Revolutions of this world, to attend the revolutions of the stars.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) May 1.

WE can assure the public, from the best information, that Mr. M'Gillivray as late as the 6th of April, was fully inclined to preserve peace with this state; at the same time it is lamented in the nation that no person had been appointed on the part of the Union to renew the negotiations (as was expected) this spring.

If such a measure should not be adopted by the state or general government, it is more than probable the warriors will think the truce expired.

SAVANNAH, June 10.

In the afternoon of Wednesday the 2d instant, whilst people were assembling in the church at Sunbury to hear the examination of the scholars of the Academy, the building was struck by lightning, which entering the church killed two young men, named Cubbage and Cole, and a valuable negro man belonging to Capt. Peacock, named Peter.

GEORGETOWN, (Maryland) June 12.

The District Court of the United States, for the district of Maryland, was opened on Tuesday the 1st inst. at the Court house in Baltimore, by the Hon. WILLIAM PACE, Esq. who delivered an excellent charge to the grand jury, of which the following are the concluding sentences:

Having thus, gentlemen briefly stated the derivation of the authority of the court and your duty—the superiority of one general government, formed by the people, and solemnly confirmed by them.—the necessity of instituting courts of admiralty and courts with exclusive criminal jurisdiction, to take cognizance of crimes and offences against the United States; and having laid before you a general state of the subjects for your enquiry, I cannot part with you without expressing an ardent wish, that in your respective counties and neighbourhoods, you would impress upon your fellow-citizens the important duties of economy, sobriety and industry. The supreme Being did not place man upon earth to be a sauntering, unemployed, unaccountable creature. Your own reason and observation, and the sacred scriptures, declare the contrary, and unite in assurances, that idleness is the root of all evil, and the bane of public and private happiness. The welfare and prosperity, the grandeur and glory of these United States, depend upon enlightened manners and habits, a manly and vigorous exertion, and an animated industry.

With these sentiments, gentlemen, I dismiss you to your deliberations—having a confidence in the wisdom and justice with which you will discharge your office."

In addition to the Emigrants from France to the Western Territory, the Brig Mary, Captain Dunlop, arrived yesterday in this port, with passengers for that settlement.

NEWBURYPORT, June 16.

Last Friday night, the dwelling-house of Capt. William Coombs of this town, was burglariously entered, and many valuable articles stolen therefrom. To detect such villains, a Fire-Society in the town of Haverhill have a clause in their articles of agreement, which obliges the whole society, in case of a theft committed on any member, immediately to repair to his house with their horses, and there agree on the different roads which each shall take in order to apprehend the thief and recover the property. Great ad-

vantages, arising from this wise regulation, have already repeatedly been experienced there; and, unquestionably, this and other towns, would soon be convinced of the utility of such a regulation, should the several Fire-Societies see fit to adopt it.

BOSTON, June 21.

GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, JUNE 19th, A. M.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the order of Senate of yesterday, for appointing a committee to bring in a bill for the purpose of suspending the operation of an act to raise a public revenue by excise, &c. and the question being taken, whether the house would concur with the Hon. Senate in the said order, it passed in the negative, 138 members being present, 46 only voted in the affirmative.—A motion was made and seconded, that the said vote be reconsidered so far as the subject lie open to debate on Tuesday next, (to-morrow,) and that the order of Senate be committed in the mean time; and the question being put, passed in the negative also, 126 members being present.—Yeas, 59 only.

A motion was then made and seconded, that a committee be raised to bring in a bill to repeal the excise law when Congress shall assume the debt of the Commonwealth—and the question being put, it was determined in the affirmative, 125 members being present.—Yeas 72. Mr. Gardner, Mr. Breck, Mr. Wedgery, Mr. Bowdoin, and Mr. Shurtliff were then appointed on that committee and ordered to report on Monday next. (This day.)

ACROSTIC.—BY A LADY.

On a celebrated BEAUTY, once much admired by the gallants of Congress.

MY Love she does superior graces claim,
In noble bosoms, fans a generous flame;
She's liberal, candid, unreserved and free,
She's lov'd by Heroes of the first degree.

L like pure, refracting, spotless, mountain snows,
In Alpine heights, where no rude footstep goes;
B almy as zephyrs of Sabean groves,
E asy and agile as the Stag that roves,
R ural as Auburn, on the village green,
T ipping elastic round the vernal scene,
Y outh, truth and vigor, blended in her mien.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

THE bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes was brought in engrossed, the blanks were filled up.—A motion was then made to re-commit the bill for the purpose of striking out the 4th section. After some debate the question was taken, and negatived.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Seney reported a bill to satisfy the claims of the representatives of David Gold, deceased, against the United States.

Mr. Gerry in behalf of the committee appointed to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of Congress, together with the expense thereof, submitted the following report:

That, as far as the nature of the case will admit, they have in the schedule annexed, complied with the order of the house, having due regard to the state of the treasury.

That the committee have confined themselves, in a great measure, to books necessary for the use of the legislative and executive departments, and not often to be found in private or in circulating libraries.

That, nevertheless, without farther provision of books on laws and government, to which reference is often necessary, members of the legislature and other officers of government may be either deprived of the use of such books when necessary, or be obliged at every session, to transport to the seat of the general government a considerable part of their libraries; it seldom happening that they can otherwise command such books when requisite, without trespassing too much on the indulgence of their friends.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that a sum not exceeding 1000 dollars, be appropriated in the present session, and that the sum of 500 dollars be hereafter annually appropriated to the purchase of books for a public library, and applied to the purpose by the Vice-President, Chief Justice, and Secretary of State of the United States, without confining them to the catalogue reported until, in the opinion of Congress, the books provided shall be adequate to the purpose.

The books reported were of the following description, viz.

Laws of the several States.

Laws relating to the trade and navigation of the several nations of Europe with whom the United States may have treaties.

Laws of Ireland and Scotland.

Laws of Canada.

British statutes at large.

Militia system of Switzerland.

The Russian and Frederician Codes.

Sundry authors on the laws of nature and nations.

Sundry authors on the privilege and duties of diplomatic bodies.

A collection of Treaties and Alliances from the earliest periods.

A collection of parliamentary books.

Sundry books on the civil and common law, &c. &c.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing that he had approved of, and signed 'an act for extending to Rhode Island the judiciary system of the United States.'

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Tonnage Bill.

On motion of Mr. Vining the second section was amended, so as to exempt vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, from paying tonnage, in a port on the sea coast, or a navigable river, adjoining the State from whence they came. The Committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported the same. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Senate informing, that they had receded from their former amendments to the bill 'for providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations and had proposed other amendments.'

A report from the Secretary at War on several petitions referred to him, was read.

The report of a committee on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Long-Island, praying to be paid for supporting Americans who were prisoners in the late war, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 24.

The engrossed bill imposing duties on Ships or vessels was read, and passed.—

The engrossed bill for satisfying the claims of the Representatives of David Gould deceased, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hartley the report of the committee on the memorial of the officers of the navy was taken into consideration by the committee of the whole—this report is as follows.

The committee report that they do not find any reason sufficient to justify the difference that has been made in the compensation of the Officers of the army and of the navy of the United States, and are therefore of opinion, that a law ought to pass for granting five years pay equal to the commutation of half pay, and also a bounty of land to the officers of the navy upon the same principles and in the same manner as has been granted to the Officers of the army of the United States.

A motion to agree to this report occasioned a lengthy debate in the committee—the question being taken it passed in the negative 29 to 20—the committee then rose, and the chairman reported accordingly.

It was moved that the report should be recommitted, this motion was negatived, 31 to 22—a motion for the report's lying on the table was also negatived—and on the question whether the house would accept the report of the committee of the whole house, it passed in the affirmative 31, to 22.

Mr. Steele presented the petition of John Bradlee which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gerry of the committee of conference on the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, presented a report, which was read; this report proposes certain amendments to the bill; some opposition being made to agreeing to them, and it being past the usual time of adjournment, the further consideration of the same was postponed till to-morrow.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

The report of the committee of conference on the amendments to the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was taken into consideration.—The first amendment was to strike out 30 thousand, and to insert 40 thousand dollars.

It was moved that the house should agree to this amendment; this motion was opposed.

It was said that the committee had exceeded their commission in proposing this alteration in the bill, as both houses had agreed in the sum of 30,000 dollars—it was further said that more than one minister plenipotentiary was unnecessary—that the court of Great-Britain had sent only a Consul to this country—and that from the present appearances, no advantages could be expected to arise from sending a minister, equivalent to the expense; the necessity contended for is merely conjectural—and by that rule the ministers plenipotentiary may be increased, and one sent to Spain and another to Portugal; if only one minister is sent to Europe, the first sum will be sufficient, with respect to the Court of London, a Chargé des affaires will probably answer every purpose.

In support of the motion it was urged that the President of the United States is by the Constitution vested with the power of appointing such foreign officers as he may think necessary, and it must devolve upon the legislature to make provision for defraying the expense. The Committee of conference did not rely on their own judgment—they consulted the Secretary of foreign affairs; his opinion was that in the present situation of this country with respect to foreign nations, two ministers and two Chargé des Affaires were necessary; a minister at the Court of Versailles is generally conceded to be requisite; the peculiar situation of this country with respect to the posts, the Northern and Eastern frontiers and the state of our commerce in respect to Great-Britain, can scarcely leave a doubt of the necessity and importance of sending a minister to that country; this being the State of affairs a less sum than that proposed it is demonstrably evident, will not be found adequate.

The question on concurring in this amendment was carried in the affirmative.

The other amendments were agreed to, with amendments.

The House then took up the bill providing for the government and regulation of seamen in the Merchant's service. This bill had been committed to a select committee, who reported on the blanks, also sundry amendments to the bill. These were severally read and agreed to. Other amendments were added—and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

In Committee of the whole House on the bill concerning the trade and navigation of the United States.

This bill contains the discrimination in the duty on tonnage, between vessels belonging to nations in treaty with the United States, and those of nations with whom no treaty exists.

A motion to postpone the bill occasioned a lengthy debate, which was not determined at 3 o'clock, when a motion was made that the Committee should rise, and ask leave to sit again—this was carried in the affirmative.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have concurred in the amendments proposed to the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. Also, that they have passed the bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

The Speaker communicated a letter from Samuel Meredith, Esq. Treasurer of the United States, which enclosed the Treasury accounts for the last quarter. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1790.

We hear that a motion made in the Senate of the United States yesterday, to take into consideration the bill for determining the permanent and temporary seat of government, was negatived, 15 to 14. Monday is the time assigned to consider this subject, by a former vote.

The Hon. Joseph Stanton, and the Hon. Theodore Foster, Senators of the United States from the State of Rhode Island, took their seats in the Senate, yesterday.

In drawing lots for their respective classes, Mr. Stanton drew that for four, and Mr. Foster that for two years.

An intolerent spirit is the source of all the tyranny which now does, or ever did exist; for those who condemn, reproach and revile their neighbors, for holding different opinions from themselves, would, if they possessed the power, extirpate all who would not subscribe to their political creed.

It is infinitely easier to rail, than to reason: Hence this is the weapon used by the ignorant, interested declaimers against government, and the administration thereof.

It is not a compliment to human nature to say, that flimsy declaimers often find more attention, than those who reason from experience and the fitness of things; but it is a truth.

It may be a profitable enquiry, How many of those who amuse the public by abusing "the Powers that be," speak the language of the people? The Volunteer Corps of political Scribblers in the United States may amount to about 60—subtracting those who are actuated by self interest, how small the residue!

We hear that the application to the Legislature of Massachusetts for leave to erect a Theatre in the town of Boston has been negatived.

The Convention of the Universalists, so called, which lately met at Philadelphia, have published their Articles of Faith in the Federal Gazette.

We are informed that the sale of Tickets in the New York City Lottery, has been so favorable, that the managers are making preparations to draw at the time appointed.

Several favors from our Correspondents will be attended to as soon as possible: The poetical Essays signed "Savillon" and A. S. will be kept under consideration.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Ship Generous Friends, Gray, St. Johns, 10.

Brig Betsey, Wallace, St. Croix, 16.

Sloop Sally, Clark, St. Johns, 9.

—Charles, White, Norfolk, 4.

—, St. Eustatia.

Packet Galvestown, —, Havannah, 16.

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTE.

Published by STEPHEN LUTZAC.

FRANKFORT, February 17.

MAJOR Knobelsdorff, who was added by the Court of Berlin, to Mr. de Dietz, as minister to the Porte, passed through Augiburg the 3d inst. on his way to Constantinople. It is imagined that this minister intends to follow the Grand Signior to the army, should he persist in the design of heading his troops in person, the ensuing campaign. A project which more recent accounts from Turkey mention to be laid aside, least the absence of the sovereign from the capital should occasion any troubles.

Extract of a letter from Jassy, in Moldavia, of the 27th of January.

Yesterday a courier arrived from Petersburg, who besides the important dispatches with which he was charged, brought a crown and garland in form of a laurel enriched with brilliants, a present from the Empress to Prince Potemkin, for his eminent services. We understand that the preparations for war, which had in some measure abated, have been resumed with fresh vigor, and continue day and night. It is said that general Soltikow who commanded in the Cuban, from whence he returned to Petersburg, is destined to replace general Muschin Puschkin, in the command of the army in Finland.

PARIS ACCOUNTS OF THE 18th OF FEB.

The civic ceremony which took place on Sunday the 14th, has made the liveliest impressions on all who assisted at it. The representatives of the Commons, accompanied by 60 standards of the National Guard, arrived at the church from the Hotel de Ville, about the same time with the National Assembly, which was received at the principal door by the Mayor of Paris, the deputies of the Commons and those of the chapter. All the members were placed on seats raised in the form of an amphitheatre. The Municipality occupied the opposite side. Low masts having been celebrated on an altar, prepared in front of the grates of the choir, the Abbe Mulot pronounced an oration suitable to the occasion, which was very much applauded, after which the civic oath was repeated.

The civic oath continues to be taken with surprising promptitude and good will, in the capital and towns of the province. The Duke of Chartres, aged 16 years, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Count de Beaujolais his brothers, sons of the Duke of Orleans, came the 9th inst. in a patriotic uniform, to the Assembly of the district of St. Roch, and took the oath. The Duke of Chartres, on taking the pen in his hand to sign his name, observed that all his titles were mentioned in the register; dashed them out, and wrote in their place, *citizen of Paris*. The Royal sanction to the different decrees of the National Assembly is successively published, either in form of letters patent, or by proclamation. The letters patents passed in the month of January, in consequence of the decree of the 30th of November, "That the island of Corsica makes a part of the empire of France," together with several other decrees, have appeared with this sanction. Letters from a great number of cities announce, that the step of the King in coming to the National Assembly, and his Majesty's speech on that occasion, have produced the liveliest joy. The speech has been read over and over, and applauded with transports; and patriotism is anxiously engaged in expressing its gratitude, by public acts of thanks and rejoicings. Troubled minds, since this period are insensibly reconciled; and it is hoped this event will be the means of re-establishing tranquillity in the provinces which are still disturbed. It is more particularly in Quercy, Perigord and Lenjoufin, where the peasants have committed the most reprehensible excesses against the Lords and proprietors of lands. In order to put a stop to these disorders, the National Assembly passed the following decree, the 10th inst. "The National Assembly being informed of the troubles in Quercy, Perigord and Lenjoufin, have decreed, and do decree, 1st. That the King shall be requested to give immediately the necessary orders to execute the decree of the 4th of August last, as far as it respects the maintaining of public tranquillity: 2dly. That the President shall be charged to write to the municipalities where the troubles exist, to testify how much the Assembly is affected with these disorders, the continuance of which will oblige the executive power to employ the force which is at its command."

Extract of a letter from Paris, of Feb. 10.

During the session of the National Assembly the 16th, when the definitive decree was passed for the division of the kingdom into departments, with an order to print the plan of it, a memorial was sent from the King concerning the violence committed by the people against the commissioners of the farms at Beziers, without the municipalities concurring with the commander of the troops to suppress these disorders. The same circumstances having taken place in

some other parts of the province, the Marquis de la Fayette, who came that day to the Assembly, painted in very strong colours, the evils which France had to dread, if in order to flatter the people with a vain name of liberty, those who were charged with the support of order and public tranquillity, should connive at these excesses. At his instance, the committee of constitution was charged to prepare a law on the subject, the draft of which was read yesterday, and is printing for the use of the members.

BRABANTINE REVOLUTION.

BRUSSELS INTELLIGENCE OF THE 22d OF FEB.

After such a sudden revolution, the calm, or rather the stagnation which now prevails is astonishing. The serious indisposition of the Emperor may no doubt be assigned as a reason. The Count Cobenzel remains at Luxembourg, without being able to exercise his function as pacific commissioner, unless it be in restoring affairs as far as possible on their ancient footing, to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of that province. It is said that the processions and fraternities to which the Belgic nation is much attached, have been re-established there in all their splendor. The Auditor General, Orlandini, has arrived at Luxembourg from Vienna, to conduct the trial of the former minister plenipotentiaries, Count de Trauttmansdorff and general d'Alton, for their inexplicable conduct, to which the success of the malcontents is ascribed. In expectation that he could justify himself personally before the Emperor, general d'Alton set out for Vienna; but he had not yet arrived, when he received orders to return, he went first to Baden, and from thence to Treves, where it is said he has fallen sick.

Paper war is carried on with a great deal of warmth between the oligarchical and patriotic parties. The former employs the arms of religion, which serves its purposes as well against the democratic as it did against the Imperial innovations. The declaration of the Belgic people in favor of the present constitution, has been sent to all the priests and curates, to have it signed by every one of every sex, age and condition; several of these curates take it to their flocks, offering the choice of signing it, or the loss of every spiritual favor. An author of this party has published a pamphlet entitled *Truth*, with the motto *Fiat Lux*. Another of the opposite party has published one entitled *Grievances of the Brabantines*, wherein he complains of the tardiness of the present government, in securing the liberties of the Belgians, and of the despotism exercised in its name, particularly of the power arrogated by the Assembly, known by the name of the *patriotic committee*, and which, notwithstanding the name, traverses every convention and conference of the people, opposed to its opinion. A third, which places at its head *neither too fast nor too slow, or an answer to the pretended patriotic questions*; maintains, "That the present form of government cannot be permanent, because it has not been consecrated by any law, nor any tribunal, much less by the citizens assembled in a national capacity; that nevertheless the sovereignty belonging to the nation, the nation ought to fix the mode of its government." The system of this author has the advantage of being supported by two of the most considerable noblemen of the nation, Dukes d'Ahremberg and d'Urfe. The first of these has openly avowed its principles, by refusing, as chief of the sermons and volunteer companies, to take the oath, unless it is "to the nation, or the power legally constituted by it." A refusal whose example followed by others, must create great embarrassment to the new sovereigns of Brabant. The province of Flanders, without having altered the forms of their constitution, have taken the oath in the name of the nation; and to avoid the reproach that has been cast on the Brabanters of conducting their business with mystery, they have resolved to communicate to the public, by means of the press, the result of their deliberations.

In the midst of this diversity of opinions, which involves our situation in great uncertainty, it is matter of consolation that the confederation will be soon strengthened by the accession of the province of Limbourg. The states of this Dutchy have been assembled at Henri Chapelle for three days together, the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. and have decided to acknowledge that the Emperor's sovereignty is at an end; they have not hitherto published the *Brabantine manifesto* in their province; but in consequence of the above resolution, they have appointed deputies to make further arrangements with the states of Brabant. These deputies are the Abbe de Rolduc, Count Hoen Neuf Chateau, formerly envoy from the committee of Breda to the Court of Berlin, and M. de l'Assault. The judiciary order has been re-established in the province, as it existed before the month of April 1787. Consequently the new sovereign council of Limbourg ceases.

The Brussels Gazette of this day assures, that two camps of French troops are about being formed, one in Flanders, the other at Givet; and that four regiments of cavalry have orders to rendezvous at Lillo.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSALS,

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION, on a fine paper, with a new and elegant American letter, cast by JOHN BAINES, and Co.

TRAVELS

Through North and South-Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Nations, and through the extensive Territories of the Mississippi, or Creek Confederacy, and the country of the Chactaws:

CONTAINING

AN Account of the soil and natural productions of those regions, together with observations on the manners and customs of the Indians.

By WILLIAM BARRIAM, Botanist, of Philadelphia, who was employed from 1773 to 1777, by the celebrated Dr. Fothergill of London, to explore the extensive countries above-mentioned.

CONDITIONS.

I. It is expected the work will contain between five and six hundred pages of letter press, carefully executed, price to subscribers two Spanish milled dollars, in an handsome octavo volume, neatly bound and lettered.

II. Whenever names are obtained for two hundred copies, the work will be put to press.

III. The work will be interspersed with six or eight elegant copperplates, descriptive of the plants, animals, &c. peculiar to the countries through which the writer travelled, the bust of the long warrior Micho-chlucco, chief or great king of the Seminoles, or Lower Creeks, executed in a masterly manner, will be given as a frontispiece.

IV. Every subscriber for twelve copies, shall be entitled to a thirteenth gratis.

Subscriptions are received by James and Johnson, the printers; Philadelphia. And by the principal printers and book-sellers on the Continent.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

PRIZE of	£ 3000	£ 3000
1	1000	2000
2	500	1500
3	200	800
10	100	300
50	50	2500
120	20	2400
180	10	1800
7950	4	31800

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £ 10000
16654 Blanks, }
Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Archibute, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTIENUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Sloss Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, entitled "an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. March 31. 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donald's estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790. New-York, May 7, 1790. (1791.)

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual. New-York, April 8, 1790. 17.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern, }
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790. }

To be LET, and possession given immediately,

THE HOUSE No. 27, Front Street.—A part of the FURNITURE will be sold, on reasonable terms, to accommodate the Tenant, if required. Apply on the premises. June 12, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street. New-York, April 17, 1790.

WANTED No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.